

and Barrett, Danielssen, Sars), White Sea (Jarzynsky), British Islands (Forbes, M'Intosh, Leslie and Herdman, Ludwig, Norman), north and east coasts of North America southwards to Cape Cod (Forbes, Duncan and Sladen, Verrill, Ayres, Stimpson, Ludwig, Lütken), east coast of North America south of Cape Cod at Florida Reef (Pourtalès), west coast of North America at Gulf of Georgia (Selenka), and California (Ayres).

(Mus. Holm.) A very great number of specimens in different stages of development, brought home from North America, Greenland, Iceland, Spitzberg, Norway.

In old individuals the dorsal pedicels, being spread out over the adjacent parts of the three interambulacra—sometimes over the whole odd interambulacrum—do not present any well-marked double rows as do the ventral pedicels. The irregularly formed plates with uneven or spinous margins seem, as a rule, to be rare in the old specimens, and usually I only found them in the pedicels or in their neighbourhood. Calcareous ring slender, pliable, spongy, and in a comparatively low stage of development, without posterior prolongations. In small individuals the pedicels are, on the contrary, very obviously confined to the ambulacra even on the dorsal surface, and only a very few scattered ones may be found on the dorsal interambulacra. Often in such small forms the plates are more common in the dorsal perisome, while they are rare or totally absent in the ventral. In very small specimens the dorsal pedicels are fewer and smaller than the ventral, and only placed on the ambulacra.

“Porcupine” Expedition.—Two specimens dredged at Station 13; lat. $40^{\circ} 16' N.$, long. $9^{\circ} 37' W.$; depth, 220 fathoms.

Cucumaria frondosa, var. *mediterranea*, Semper, 1868.

Habitat.—(?) Mediterranean Sea (Semper).

Differs from the type in its madreporic tubercle being much larger and in having two Polian vesicles.

Cucumaria dubiosa, Semper, 1868.

Body cylindrical. Tentacles nearly equal. Deposits—large roundish knobbed buttons with a few (four) holes; and more elongated ones with slightly more knobs and holes, and with one end drawn out, dentate and perforate. Calcareous ring unknown.

Habitat.—Peru (Semper).

Cucumaria parva, Ludwig, 1875.

Body cylindrical, tapering posteriorly. Tentacles typical. Calcareous ring devoid of posterior prolongations. Deposits—large perforated (smooth?) plates and small x-shaped bodies. Dorsal pedicels irregularly dispersed so that no rows are traceable.

Habitat.—Chili (Ludwig).